

ATMOSPHERIC RESOURCE QUALITY MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 382



ATMOSPHERIC RESOURCE QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Atmospheric resource quality management is the combination of treatments to manage resources in order to maintain or improve atmospheric quality.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Atmospheric resource quality management activities to achieve the intended purpose(s) are designed according to a specific prescription to improve air quality. This prescription addresses the agricultural producer's objectives while reducing primary airborne particulates (smoke, dust and chemicals), secondary particulates (ammonia, animal waste emissions), organic products, greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide, CO₂, nitrous oxide (N₂O), and methane (CH₄), objectionable odors, and other gases that have a negative impact on air quality.

The air quality prescription may include guidelines for:

- Timing, use and management of roads to minimize primary airborne particulates
- Application of water, chemicals, soil stabilizers, mulches, or other cover to the soil

- Timing and intensity during manure spreading, tillage, planting, site preparation, and harvest
- Timing and use of equipment and materials on concentrated animal areas
- Management of forest, shrub and grass lands for the additional purpose of sequestering carbon
- Limiting emissions from combustion

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Atmospheric Resource Quality Management is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with the practices in the Air Quality Activity Practice List located at:

http://www.airquality.nrcs.usda.gov/Documents/files/AirQuality_Activity-PracticeList.pdf

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and job sheets.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

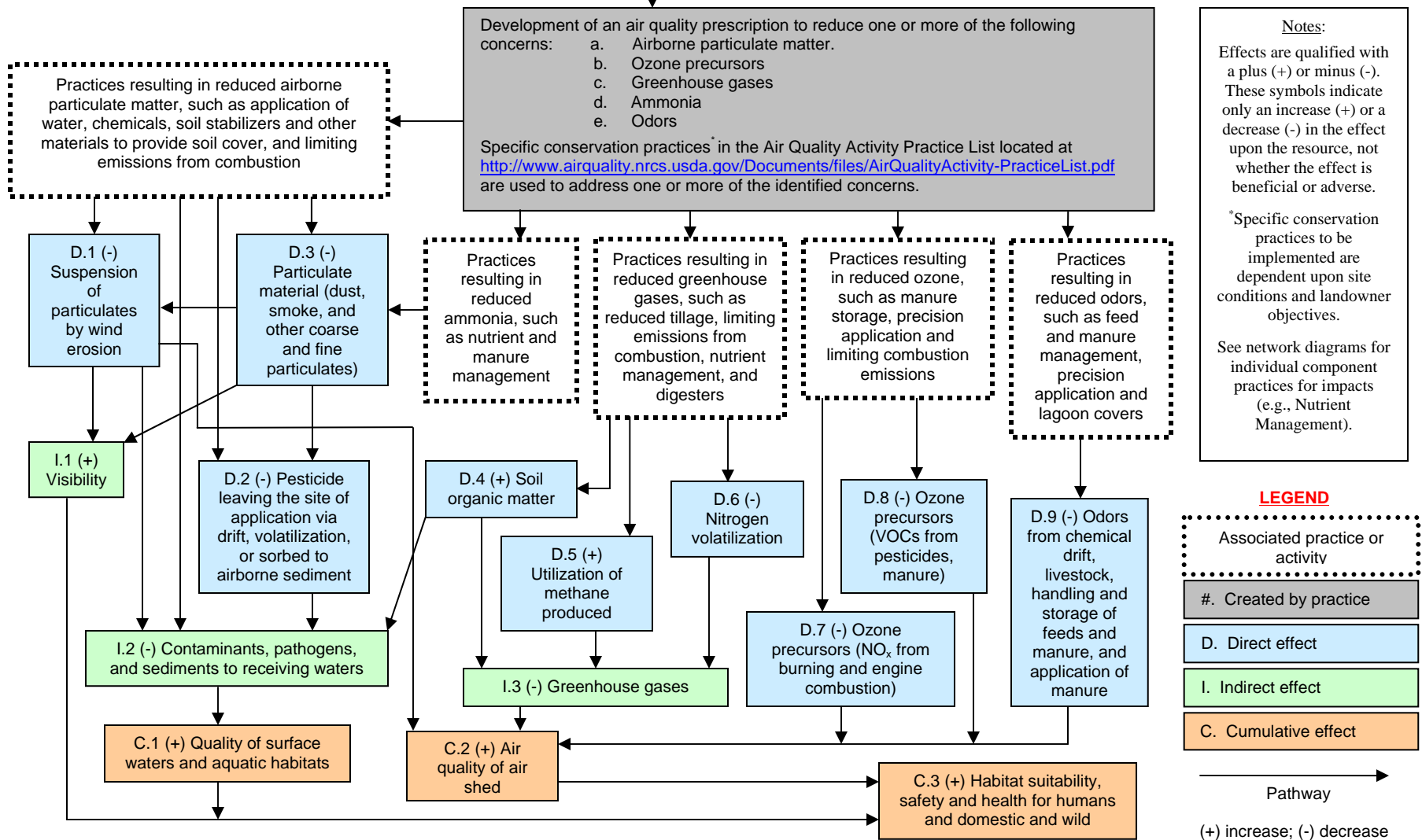
Atmospheric Resource Quality Management

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Atmospheric Resource Quality Management (370)

Initial setting: Agricultural lands where the presence of livestock and manures or actions such as use of burning, agrichemicals, organic and inorganic fertilizers, tillage, and machinery contribute to reduced air quality

Start



The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.